

Smith had been captured by the revolutionists.

The newspapers of May 8, the day after the capture, published statements that there was no confirmation of reports that Carranza had been captured or that Gen. Aguilar, Murqui, Barragan and Uruiz had been executed.

The dispatches told of a conference between Generals Obregon and Gonzalez on May 8 at Tacubaya, just outside of Mexico City and said General Gonzalez had appointed Juan Sanchez Azcona and Aurelio Mendivil to take temporary charge of the foreign office and the Department of the Hacienda, respectively. They also said Gonzalez had appointed Director General of posts, railways and telegraph lines.

FIRING OF HOUSES ON RANCHES VILLA'S LAST ACT AS BANDIT

Carried Away Three Farmers and Collected 10,000 Pesos From Two as Ransom.

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 12.—Francisco Villa's last act of violence before the reported surrender of a large part of his force to the Sonora revolutionist army at Chihuahua City, was the firing of three ranch houses at the Mesquite settlement near Orizaba, and the carrying off of the owners for ransom, according to reports reaching here to-day.

Villa was said to have collected a ransom of 5,000 pesos from each of two of the farmers. It is not known how much he obtained from the third. The three houses set afire by Villa's order were not allowed to burn, the fire being extinguished by the chieftain's followers.

BREAKS 15 BOTTLES OF WINE HE STOLE

Besides That, De Linko Is Arrested—And Here's Another Hard-Luck Liquor Story.

Maximilian De Linko of No. 317 East 114th Street stole fifteen bottles of wine from a restaurant in that street to-day.

A policeman saw him coming from the basement of the restaurant and he ran.

He fell down a flight of steps across the street and broke every one of the fifteen bottles.

He pleaded guilty to burglary.

He was held in \$1,000 bail for the Grand Jury in Harlem Court.

It is no fault of Charles Keitman that his saloon at No. 310 East 93d Street is closed. Ignoring the fact that Joseph McElroy, No. 218 East 93d Street, and August Bauerwein, No. 327 East 124th Street, were so angry when they found the door locked this morning that, it is charged, they threw an acid can through the plate window.

McElroy, who is charged with striking Keitman, broke away and got a bullet through his left hand. Then he submitted. The men were held in \$25,000 bail each in the Harlem Court on charges of malicious mischief.

SENATE COMMITTEE WOULD AID ROADS

Agrees to Extension of Use of \$300,000,000 Revolving Fund to Fifteen Years.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Legislation designed to aid the railroads and shipbuilders in the car shortage situation by extending the use of the \$300,000,000 revolving fund provided in the Transportation Act from five to fifteen years and also amending the law in other respects was agreed upon to-day by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Police Chief Arrested.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 12.—Chief of Police Edgar Schmidt, two detectives, and a Captain of Police were arrested here to-day by Deputy United States Marshals on indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis in connection with an alleged liquor smuggling conspiracy.

Two Injured in Oil Explosion.

Frank Howard, 64 Sherman Avenue, Newark, and George Frey, No. 25 Brill Street, Newark, were repairing tanks of the Great-O-Lite Company in Newark, N. J., this morning when an explosion wrecked the building, burning both men badly. They were taken to the Newark City Hospital.

Ralph G. Hemingway Dead.

(Special to The Evening World.)

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Ralph G. Hemingway, an Indian glass manufacturer, widely known in this country and abroad, is dead.

DESERTS ANARCHY FOR U. S. IDEALS IS FREED BY COURT

Indicted Man Pleads Guilty, Recants and Others Are Expected to Follow Example.

MOSES ZIMMERMAN, twenty-six of No. 136 Forsyth Street, who was indicted for criminal anarchy last December, pleaded guilty before Judge Barrow S. Weeks in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to-day, and recanted fully his radical beliefs.

He told the court that his attitude toward American ideals and institutions had undergone a complete change and that never again so long as he lived, would he affiliate with any radical or communistic organization.

Assistant District Attorney Burke asked the court that sentence upon Zimmerman be suspended as he believed that "this man's example will be followed by others."

Judge Weeks granted Burke's request. Thirty-four other criminal anarchy cases are awaiting trial.

SMITH SAYS HENRY PROTECTED HOTEL AFTER AN ARREST

Asserts Policeman Was Posted in Woman's Room Instead of Office.

W. Bourke Cockran of counsel for Inspector Dominick Henry, on trial before Judge Malone in General Sessions for neglect of duty, was ready to open the case for the defense this afternoon if his motion to dismiss the case on the ground no crime had been described by the prosecution was denied.

Assistant District Attorney Smith in closing the State's case questioned witnesses regarding the activities of Henry with relations to the Hotel de France, formerly the Hotel Van Corlandt. It was testified yesterday by Ferdinand Delenne, proprietor of the Hotel de France, that he had paid Henry \$1,000 as a commission for obtaining an extension of ten years on the lease of the hotel.

To-day's inquiry was directed to finding out why a policeman sent to the hotel after the arrest of Florence Harding there was not stationed in the hotel office, as Smith said was customary, but was put in the woman's room on the second floor. Smith said he would show that in consideration for the hotel the policeman was introduced through the basement entrance and put in the room in such a way as not to interfere with the business of the hotel.

Police Captain James McCauley of the West 47th Street station was asked about the arrest of the Harding woman. He said that a policeman was sent to the hotel at the request of a policeman of Henry's staff. The policeman was removed four days later at the request of Lieut. Kelly of Henry's staff.

Policeman John Hebron, formerly of Henry's staff, now in the West 47th Street station, who arrested the Harding woman, was called.

Hebron said he went to the hotel on an order from Lieut. Gunn of Henry's staff, who said Maillon Sullivan at Police Headquarters said if a detective were sent to room No. 304 in the hotel he would "find something."

Hebron, who was living in the hotel under orders to watch the patrons, went to the room, found Florence Harding and a man named Hyman Rubin and arrested them for vagrancy.

"Did you have an officer assigned to the hotel?" asked W. Bourke Cockran, Henry's counsel.

"My partner, McLaughlin, did," replied Hebron.

Q. Why did you ask it? A. The woman said she had valuable property in the room and asked to have a man left there to protect it.

Q. That was the only reason for asking for a policeman to be stationed there? A. Yes.

SMITH ASKS IF POLICEMAN WENT THROUGH BASEMENT.

Q. (By Smith) Don't you know that the policeman was let into the hotel through the basement and sent up by a back elevator and locked in the room. A. I don't know anything of the sort.

Q. Did you ever do such a thing before? A. Yes.

Q. When? A. At the King James Hotel. The circumstances were exactly the same.

Q. Didn't Inspector Henry tell you in making the arrest and putting a uniformed policeman in there to "protect" the hotel? A. No, he never did.

Hebron said Henry divided his district into zones. Zone No. 2, in which Hebron was active, was bounded by 45th and 49th Street, between 14th Avenue and the North River.

Hebron could remember the names of only two persons arrested by him, though he said he had arrested very many. He could not remember dates or places.

Policeman W. J. Smith of Inspector McDonald's squad, the next witness, in telling of the afternoon arrest of a woman in a big apartment house in West 51st Street, said he saw a man in the apartment "sitting around in his H. V. D's."

"His what?" exclaimed Cockran in apparent bewilderment. "My terminology, if the Court please, is being rapidly extended."

"He means linen underwear," explained Juror Julius Goldstone.

Cockran thanked him severely.

Policeman Meuchner of McDonald's squad added to the list of raids made over Henry's head.

Cockran wanted to know if Detective McLaughlin, Hebron's "partner" in "Zone No. 2," had been subpoenaed.

"Not by me," Smith replied, laughing.

"Then we certainly will," said Cockran.

Policeman Thomas Aulbach, formerly of Henry's staff, but assigned to McDonald's staff, last witness for the prosecution, said he went to the Hotel Stanley, registered from out of town, and was introduced to a young woman on the seventh floor "by a bellhop."

Cockran made diligent inquiry to find what a "bellhop" was, and found out. "Ah, I see," he said, "a waiter boy—a boy who answers a bell."

The juror Haber wanted to know where the policeman stationed in the Hotel St. Margaret Annex after the raid had been placed.

"In the office at the desk," said Aulbach.

"Who placed him there?" asked the juror.

"I did," said the policeman.

HITCHCOCK DENIES CONGRESS POWER TO MAKE PEACE

Declares Contentions in Knox Resolution Ridiculous and Inconsistent.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Democratic attack upon the Republican peace resolution was launched to-day by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Administration spokesman, who declared in addressing the Senate that the measure was futile and inconsistent and inimical to the Treaty of Versailles.

He denied that Congress has the power to make peace although it has authority to declare war. The States voted unanimously against giving Congress peace-making jurisdiction, he said.

Reviewing the course of other peace resolutions Mr. Hitchcock said a previous resolution by Senator Knox was "abandoned on the Senate doorstep like its predecessors."

"But the effort to do something to escape from the constitutional method of making peace was not abandoned," he continued. "Something had to be done."

Senator Hitchcock criticized especially the proposal in the resolution that the President be asked to negotiate a separate treaty with Germany. "Only a few months ago," he said, "the same Senators who now propose this request were violent in condemning any such suggestion. They hotly demanded that the President unite firmly with other nations in making peace."

"In another provision of the resolution," the Senator continued, "it is stated that the United States does not waive any of its rights under the treaty it has rejected. Could anything be more ridiculous than to assume and indicate that we have any rights to waive after we have refused to ratify the treaty which grants them?"

\$70 RENT ASKED; \$52.50 ALLOWED

Bronx Justice Does Not Take Figures of Bronx Landlord Seriously and Tenant Wins.

Justices Scanlan and Morris in the Bronx Municipal Court to-day disposed of 170 rent cases. Justice Scanlan heard 112 cases and settled most of them on the basis of last year's rent plus 25 per cent.

Justice Morris refused to pay serious attention to the figures produced by Daniel J. Dougherty, landlord of the apartment at No. 3080 Decatur Street, and set the rent to be paid for the next year by Michael J. Norton, a tenant, at \$52.50 instead of the \$70 asked by Dougherty.

Justice Morris heard the complaints of thirty-eight tenants of No. 886 Caldwell Avenue and promptly threw the apartment at No. 3080 Decatur Street, and set the rent to be paid for the next year by Michael J. Norton, a tenant, at \$52.50 instead of the \$70 asked by Dougherty.

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Rich Bachelor Victim of Midnight Assassin Photographed With Group of His Girl Friends



F. E. RUECKERT AND GROUP OF FRIENDS

BRITAIN HELPLESS TO POINT OF PANIC, WILSON TOLD SIMS

(Continued From First Page.)

than on the English coast and in the channel.

"I do not see how the necessary military supplies and supplies of food and fuel oil are to be delivered at British ports in any other way within the next few months than under adequate convoy. There will presently not be ships or tankers enough and our shipbuilding plants may not begin to yield important results in less than eighteen months.

"I believe that you will keep these instructions absolutely and entirely to yourself, and that you will give me such advice as you would give if you were handling and if you were running a navy of your own."

SIMS WROTE AMBASSADOR PAGE ABOUT WILSON'S VIEW.

Mr. Daniels also read a letter from Admiral Sims to former Ambassador Page at London, written Aug. 7, 1917, which in part said:

"In this connection I have a suggestion to make. I have received word, practically direct from the President, that he was much displeased with my reply to his cablegram that it did not change his opinion at all; that he regarded me as owned by the Admiralty and so pro-British that he seriously considered the advisability of replacing me by some other officer."

Admiral Sims's reply to the President told also of plans for a combined sea and land attack to turn the German right flank and cut off Zebrugga as a provisioning base, Mr. Daniels said.

"That was the kind of bold and audacious thing the President and the Navy Department had been urging from our entry into the war," declared the Secretary. "But even then, Admiral Sims said, it had not been definitely decided on by the War Council, though the daring and successful attack on Zebrugga came much later.

It might have been a very different story if it had been undertaken earlier when the Navy Department was urged by people of all classes since the beginning of the war," said Mr. Daniels.

Sims's cable to the President suggested that the proper policy to pursue was to adopt the resumed negotiations he had made to the department, "most of which had been decided upon and put in operation before Admiral Sims suggested them," Secretary Daniels said.

"Two remarkable and significant statements" in Admiral Sims's reply to President Wilson were cited by Daniels as evidence that the Admiral was "hypnotized by British influences" when he was willing to try to lure the President of the United States into the feeling that regardless of future developments we can always count upon the support of the British Navy.

The first was that the views he had expressed were in all cases "an independent opinion based on specific facts collected in the Admiralty and other government departments." The second was as follows: "Depend upon the fact, which I believe to be true, that regardless of any future developments, we can always count upon the support of the British Navy."

"It seems inconceivable that any Admiral could have regarded such assurances as worth paying toll to transmit," said Daniels. "It is to be hoped that if Admiral Sims has such assurances he will send a copy of the pledge in writing with the name of the important Government official appended thereto to be filed in the archives of ships for the simple."

SIMS BELITTLED U. S. NAVY IN TALK WITH CONGRESSMAN.

Secretary Daniels presented a letter from former Representative Carlisle of Virginia, dated last April 20, and stating that while Mr. Carlisle was visiting London in December, 1918, Admiral Sims had "disabused" his mind of the view that "our navy had been of great importance during the war and had accomplished splendid results."

"He told me our navy was small and ineffective as compared with the British Navy, and that our achievements had amounted to but little during the war," wrote Mr. Carlisle. "I remember that after leaving the Admiral I told my son, who was with me, that the Admiral should be on their payroll and not on ours."

Admiral Sims's charge that the Navy Department refused to send enough anti-submarine vessels to the war zone was disproved by the Admiral's own language, Mr. Daniels testified. He read a cable from Sims dated April 28, 1917, stating that twenty American destroyers operating from Queenstown would put down the submarine activity and keep it down. By the end of May there were twenty-eight destroyers and two tenders at Queenstown.

"Thus we had despatched, within a month, more than the British War Council and Admiralty had decided were needed to 'put down' the dangerous activity in that area and 'keep it down,'" declared Mr. Daniels.

London Paper Calls Wilson An "Impetuous Amateur."

LONDON, May 12.—President Wilson's address to the officers of the Atlantic Fleet when America entered the war, in which he advised them to "win by the quality of their methods," was "essentially the attitude of an impetuous amateur," the Standard said to-day.

The newspaper was thankful "the Admiralty possessed wisdom even if it was condemned by President Wilson." It said the President's advice might have resulted in defeat for the Allies.

ALLIES SPECIFY WAR CRIMES FOR TRIAL IN GERMANY

Forty-Six in List, Including Prince Ernst, von Bulow and U Boat Commander.

BERLIN, May 12.—Forty-six Germans, ranking from an army corps commander to a simple private, figure on the Allies' first specified list of war criminals to be arraigned in the Leipzig Supreme Court.

Among them are Prince Ernst of Saxony and Gen. von Bulow, commander of the 2d Army Corps, who together with some of their subordinate officers are accused of cruelties in the Namur district of Belgium.

Gen. von Kirchbach and Col. von Seydlitz will be tried for alleged cruelties committed at Kalisz, Poland, and the submarine commander, Armand de la Perriere for torpedoing Italian vessels. Three other submarine commanders, Neumann von Noitz, Werner and Patzig will be tried on the charge of torpedoing respectively the English hospital ships Dover Castle, Torrington, and Landsever Castle.

General Stenger of the infantry stands charged with ordering that prisoners and wounded taken by his brigade be put to death.

Gen. Kruska is specifically charged with spreading typhoid among prisoners in the Casel camp, while an army surgeon, Dr. Oscar Michaelson, is accused of causing the death of sick and wounded in his charge by systematic ill treatment.

Gen. von Oven, former Governor of Metz, will be tried for atrocities alleged to have been committed by troops under his command in the villages of Eastern France.

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WEAPON THAT KILLED RUECKERT IS TRACED; SOLD BY PAWNSHOP

(Continued From First Page.)

in the man who called himself Berger was his apparent familiarity with revolvers of every make. I thought a man like that was worth studying, so while he fussed and I waited I gave him such an examination that I will know him when I see him again."

Two suspects picked up on the Hoboken waterfront were under detectives came in with the man who pawned the watch. He shook his head and the men were permitted to go. The watch owner placed himself at the disposal of the police and will travel with them for the next day or two.

Chief of Police Hayes was asked to-day if the killing of Rueckert might not have had some wartime connections.

"During the war," the Chief said, "Richter and Rueckert between them bought Liberty Bonds to the value of \$150,000 and War Savings Stamps to the amount of \$50,000."